THE ELECTION-GRAND REPUBLICAN VICTORY-LAWLESSNESS AND MURDER-THE KU-KLUX. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—The election which took place in this State on Wednesday last passed off very quietly, and has resulted in an overwhelming tri-umph for the Republicans. Scott has doubtless carried the State by 30,000 majority, and four Republicans are elected to the next Congress. Large numbers of the nae white citizens voted the Republican ticket for the rst time, and thousands of others would have done so ad it not been for the fear of personal injury at the hands of the all-ruling class of polificians who have ruled this State to ruln it for the last half century. alidom of public opinion is terrible, and it require to withstand it. Every means is resorted to to ep the poor whites from going over to the Republicans, and the most outrageous falsehoods are constantly kept n circulation, and when these fail to accomplish the bject desired then threats and intimidation are called ato requisition. It costs something, as I will demonstrate before I close this letter, to be a Republican in this State, particularly if one chances to be a native of the

The white Democracy are again up to their old tricks The white Democracy are again up to their old tricks of fraud and violence, and already a serious outbreak has occurred at Laurens Court-House, one of the upper tier of counties, where seven men have been shot and killed solely because they were Republicans, and took a prominent part in the past elections. An outbreak happened there or near there some four weeks ago, and Gen. Terry placed at the disposal of the Governor a company of U. S. troops, which were sent to the intested district and remained until Thursday, the more pany of U. S. troops, which therefore the district and remained until Thursday, the morning after the election, when they left for this city to join the balance of the regiment, which had been ordered to New-York. No sooner had the troops got fairly out of hearing of pistol shots than the white Democrats, who had apparently awaited this opportunity, began an attack upon the four or five State constables, driving e guns of the militia are kept, seized all the arms and ook possession of the horses of the constabulary, and egan a pursuit of the fugitives. Seven men are reported Laurens is situated about so miles from this city, and has railroad communication, except over a dilapidated ond so much out of repair that it is even dangerous old road so much out of repair that it is no locomotive to ride over it on a hand-car. There is no locomotive now on the road; consequently, it is extremely difficult to hear from there, or anywhere within 20 miles of the oads, and will permit no one to pass.

Another company of U. S. troops was sent to Newbary

norning, and probably another will be sent to aurens speedily. The Hon. Joseph Crews and Wade errin, both members of the last Legislature and mem-ers-elect of the next Assembly, are reported killed. The rmer is white and the latter colored. There nothing but the strong arm of the mili-ry that will ever keep such lawless men in subat will ever keep such lawless men in sub-The civil authorities are set at deflance, a most inhuman, brutal outrages that ever dis-civilization are perpetrated here in the name of acy. I was last night invited into the office of he State officers to witness a sight that chilled dwith horror. The room was large and dark, single candle being lighted to enable us to ore closely the objects we were called to inspect. On one side of the room, side by side, and divested of all the clothing of her part of the body, sat two stalwart men and man, their backs literally cut into shreds by the upper part of the body, sat two stalwart men and woman, their backs literally cut into shreds by the of their tormentors. I had read of the horrors of le Tom and dreamed of the brutal Logree, but it was image of fancy that I never could perfer myself was possible to exist as a Yel last night I had the evidence of my senses, and like Thomas, who desired to his fingers into the gaping wounds, I am prepared to to to longer. These poor people were dragged from r homes at dead of night, carried a distance, and stripped of their clothing, and lashed and beaten I their persecutors became tired of such hellish work.

woman's back was terribly mutilated form, and I never desire to witness such apped of their clothing, and lashed and beaten eir persecutors became tired of such hellish work, woman's back was terribly mutilated with, and I never desire to witness such t again. Their only offense, so far as appears to be that they were Republicans, hand having been selected as a manager at one of ling places. They know all the men who combine outrage, but when arrested and brought be-agistrate for preliminary examination every one is able to prove an alioi by a score of witnesses he. Trials here are a farce, and justice is nothing mackery. The civil authorities are powerless eet these poor ineffensive people, and unless the overnment can enforce the Fifteenth and other ments to the Constitution the colored people may well be remanded at once to the tender meries lends incarnate. The names of these people are owden, Minerva, his wife, and Daniel Lipscomb. Governor, United States Senator Robertson, Conmitted and their story. It was enough to melt the fan anchorite. An old gray-haired white man, and the cleation managers, was treated in the same

will interpose to protect them? Are we to be took that because the Judiciary system in the counties where the whites are largely in the majority is defective, and those who administer it are not only unwilling to protect, but actually assist in the persecution of the colored people, that there is no redress for such wrongs! If the United Sile's Government has not the power to interfere and save its clitzens from the assassin's knife or the coward's builet, it is quite time that we had a form of government which can exercise such power. Let us put an end to such hellish transactions, or else let us acknowledge the utter futility of a republican form of government.

# TENNESSEE.

THE ELECTION-OUTRAGES BY THE KU-KLUX-GEN. STOKES-ANDREW JOHNSON.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE, Oct. 22 .- Notwithstanding the general peace of the State is pretty well main-tained, yet in some localities the Ku-Klux are at work spreading terror among the people, especially the colored people. This is the case in the counties of Jackson, Putnam and Overtan, where, despite the law enacted by the present Democratic Legislature, the penalties of which are sever, even to capital punishment, they visit the towns, take citizens from their beds and whip them severely. His Honer, Judge Fite, aftempted to hold the Fall term of the Circuit Court in the county of Putnam ast week, where the Klan is most daring. In opening the Court on Monday he charged the Grand Jury, as he is required by law, in reference to the enforcement of the law to punish the Ku-Klux. On the following night a company of them in their masqued garbs paraded through the town, thus defying the law and its officers. And on the following Wednesday there was a row and much disorder, in which two Union men were severely beaten, and another driven from town. At the com-mencement of the row, Ku-Klux whistles were the signal call to the scene of action. And such was the ourned to the next regular term. And such is the conondition of the country there that the Hon. Wm. B. stokes, who is canvassing his district for reelection to Congress, has been notified by his friends that it will be

On Monday last Judge Fite opened the Circuit Court in the adjoining county of White, when, in charging the Grand Jury on the enforcement of the Ku-Klux act, he gave it as his opinion that the question of the recon-tinution of Tennessee by Congress is neither abandoned our rejected; and that it depends upon the good behavior of the people and the maintenance of the laws in proserving the peace of the State; adding, that if the peace of the State cannot be maintained and the laws upheld in punishment of the lawless bands of these midnight prowlers, we may look for Federal bayonets to be sent to do the work, giving it as his opinion that it would be right and proper it should be done. Such sentiments and warnings, coming, as they do from a Democratic official, but serve to show the real condition of affairs. The counties of Wilson and Smith, I learn, are also being oversun by Ku-Klux bands.

Some twe weeks ago a company of disguised men went into the toyon of Manchester, in the county of Coffee, under cover of night, and took from the county jail a prisoner. What has been his fate is unknown. One or two others had previously been taken out and hung.

If was not the failure of Congress last Winter to enter upon the reconstruction of this State that brought about a suspension of Ku-Klux outrages, so prevaient in many parts of the State. But it was the fear that Congress would do it. nor rejected; and that it depends upon the good behavior

hazardons for him to attempt to speak in those counties.

would do it.

Gen. Wm. B. Stoke's has been nominated by the Republicans of his district for resilection to Congress. He has been confined for several weeks by severe indisposition, but is so far recovered as to be able to enter upon a list of appointments to speak or the 18th inst. His competitor, one Gol. Garrett, of whom it was said, in the Demorate Convention that nominated him, he "wore the blue four years, but since the war he has worn the grayin his heart, and is as good a Rebelas Frank Duffy," is stumping the district. Intellectually he is a weak antagonist, but he has the strength of the voting population with him under the new Constitution. Should he be elected, the district will never have been so poorly represented in point of talent and ability, in the memory of the past.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment is receiving proupt attention on the part of those intrusted with its execution. Writs of quo warranto have been issued against a number of parties violating the same, and the Attorney-General is in search of information that will enable him to bring all the guilty in his district to an account. One hinderance in the accomptishment of this is the danger persons are in, in giving information, living in the country, who would thareby subject themselves to violence from the late B. Stokes has been nominated by the Repub-

Rebel element. The number of persons thus holding of the under the late election in this state is legion.

The campaign for the State election for Governor, the Legislature, and members to Congress is progressing. The canvass, which at first assumed a triangular shape, has narrowed down, upon the withdrawal of Colyar, an Independent Democratic candidate, to that of Gen. Brown on the Democratic ticket, and the Hon. W. H. Brown on the Democratic ticket, and the Hon. W. H. Brown on the Democratic ticket, and the Hon. W. H. Wiscner for the Republican ticket. They have just revulved from stumping the eastern division of the State. Gen. Brown was a General in the Rebel army. Mr. Wiscner was a Union man during the war. He is a man of ner was a Union man during the war.

Notwithstanding the context on the part of the Republicans is in the face of defeat, yet they propose to show licans is in the face of defeat, yet they propose to show licans is in the face of defeat, yet they propose to show licans has been the case in every election since their organisa has been the case in every election since their organisas has been the case in every election since their organisas has been the case in every election since their organisas has been the case in every election since their organisas has been the case in every election since their organisas has been the lemocratic ticket. The truth is, the reason, vote the Democratic ticket. The truth is, the reason, vote the Democratic ticket. The truth is, the Republican party under the present rule—obtained, as it Republican party under the present rule—obtained, as it Republican party under the present rule—obtained, as it Republican party under the new Constitution the present election is to be held Nov. 8, some eleven months prior to its meeting of that body, the first Monday of October. But under the new Constitution the present of the states Senater, to election is thus brought on at so early a day, is not generally known. But there is evidently a cause for it. And that cause ma

#### GENERAL NOTES.

While an indiscreet cotemporary is wasting time and misleading its readers by apocryphal stories of vast diamoud discoveries in the remote regions of South Africa, our vigorous pioneers in the not remote West are developing the mineral richness of the Lake Superior border. Capt. Beck, a Sandusky mariner, is in possession of a rare specimen of amethyst found in the silver mines there. The stone is 12 inches in size, and is made up of irregular blocks of amethyst, covered in spots with a light costing of silver. The specimen is said to be one of the finest known.

In naming towns there is of necessity the anomaly of anticipating facts. Consequently, as every anomaly of anticipating facts. Consequently, as every new Western settlement is expected to outstrip anything previous in growth and population, it is the fashion to call it a "city" at its birth. In Montana, out of 8 villages, each of less than 1,000 inhabitants, 5 are cities. It re-quires a little stretch of inagination to see a city in a collection of 168 souls. But people view these things dif-ferently; as, for instance, the hero of a patriotic ballad, who "said he could not see the town, there were so many houses."

The anniversary meeting of the Baptists of Massachusetts, held in Fitchburg on the 25th ult., developed a remarkable fact. The body consists of 307 ordained clergymen, and there are but 266 churches in the dained clergymen, and there are but 266 churches in the Commonwealth. This is only another instance of the excess of supply over demand in the old State—an excess specially to be observed in all the learned professions. Another feature of this Convention was the difference of opinion exhibited in regard to future punishment. "This," said one, "is not physical, but spiritual. It is not literal fire." Another was not so sure of this. Another was sure that the raised body would suffer, "as fire causes the earthly body to suffer." No vote was taken on the question.

The invigoradence of Indiana is could allow.

The jurisprudence of Indiana is evidently not modeled on the Tammany system, for in that State, though marriage is not always binding, murder seems to be regarded as crime, and punished accordingly. It will not be forgotten that in January last an atroclous murder was committed at the little town of Goshen, by one Edward Russell, who took vengcance in his own hands, and killed Williams, the paramour of his wife. The woman proved that criminal intimacy was forced upon her by the murdered man, and every circumstance tended to throw the entire blame on the victim; but the jury, after four hours' deliberation, failed to find justification in either temporary insanity, or any of the other innumerable pleas put forth by petitiogging legal tricksters, and pronounced the assassin guilty of manshaughter, and the Court sentenced him to 21 years in State Prison. A new trial was moved and instantly overruled, and, in one case at least, a wholesome lesson is taught-that life is involable, and must not be taken, even by the insane or "deeply wronged" when struggling with their grief.

ginian, died in one of the interior Counties of the "Old Dominion" a few days ago, after a short attack of ty-Dominion" a few days ago, after a short attack of typhold fever. The body was appropriately arranged for the grave, and transported to Washington City, where it arrived last week. While waiting removal to the grave one of the friends of the dead girl in casually placing some flowers on the body by chance tonched the hands, folded on the breast, and screamed with horror at finding them quite warm and life-like. Medical assistance summoned, it was found that the girl, after three days of apparent death, was in a state of suspended animation and might possibly be resuscitated. A strong electrical battery was called into play and a number of vigorous shocks administered. The form gradually assumed a life-like appearance, and at the moment of highest expectation, when all present thought life successfully restored, the feeble flame, apparently for a moment revived, went out, leaving the body rigid and cold. The physician, one of the most eminent in Washington, believes that the phemomenon was caused by the too free use of opium in treating for the disease.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

One who mined in California in the early days writes from the scene of the diamond discoveries to

days writes from the scene of the diamond discoveries to The Alta California under date of Aug. 4, as follows:

We left Colesburg on the lat of July, and arrived at the headquarters of the diamond fields on the 5th (200 miles). We found plenty of grass and bush for the animals, but water was scarce, and at several farms we had to pay one shilling for water for ourselves and stock; this water had been collected in a kind of hole formed by damming up a ravine or depression in the plain; the dams are filled during the rainy season, and last through the dry season. The road is excellent all the way from Colesburg to the diamond fields. Arrived at the diamond fields, a Californian scene of early days presented itself. The river was lined with rockers, tents, and miners of all kinds, colors, sex, and size, for a mile on both sides. At least 800 miners were at work, whole families, men, women, and children, having left their homes either in the Transval Republic, Orange Free State, or Cape Colony. The men were picking, shoveling and washing the dirf, while the women and children were sitting around tables and sorting the pebbles that had been washed, for diamonds. Before crossing the Vaul River we applied to Mr. Kallenburg, the missionary, for permission to dig on the Fruel farm, but he refused, as we were strangers to him. He only allows those whom he knows to mine on the estate, and he makes them give him one-fourth of the proceeds of their finds. There were about 200 people on the estate when we arrived, and they had found, on an average, about 25 diamonds a day from one quarter to five carriats each; no large diamonds have been found on this estate up to the time of our arrival, but several have been found since—one of 10 carats, one of 11 carats, and one of 43 carats.

We crossed the river on the 5th of July. On the 6th we signed the miners rules and picked out our claims—20 feet square for each partner. We took a claim on the third capie, or hill, down the river; the first capie is where the Natal and King Willi The Alta California under date of Aug. 4, as follows:

out from it. The third caple had just been opened, and 20 diamonds had been taken from it up to the time of our arrival.

At the first caple the diamonds were from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10, 30, and 40 carats; at the second, from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 9, 17, 29, and 63 carats; and from the third, from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\), 10, and 18 carats. I saw 90 diamonds belonging to the King Williamstown party from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3, 5, 9, and 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats, the lot valued at \(\frac{2}{2}\).00. The Natal party have \(\frac{1}{2}\) occurred diamond worth \(\frac{2}{2}\).500. They obtained 22 in all, but larger than the other parties, and the value of the lof is about \(\frac{22}{2}\).000, We found about 600 miners on this side. They had elected a commandant (Mr. Parker, who was formerly a trader) and a committe of safety, consisting of twelve miners. The ownership of the country was in dispute between the Transvala Republic, Orange Free State, and several native chiefs, but the miners do not recognize either of those parties, and they speak strongly of erecting a "Hammond Republic" of their own.

Most of the miners work in this manner: They first dig the gravel to the bed or to chay (generally from six inches to three feet in depth), then with a meal-sifter they sift the dirt and throw out all large stones. The middling dirt, or pebbles, they cart to the Vaal River, about, on an average, 500 yards from the mine, and there wash it in a California gold-cradle; they then lay the washed pebbles on a table, and carefully sort a handful at a time with a seraper; by this means they get through about two cart-loads of sifted "cascalhao" a day. Some carry the water up to the mine, and after the dry sifting of the dirt they dip the sieve in the water and wash the pebbles.

A few days after our arrival I invented a shaking table

carry the water up to the mine, and after the dry sitting of the dirt they dip the sieve in the water and wash the pebbles.

A few days after our arrival I invented a shaking table for dry sitting, the top sieve of one-quarter inch holes; the top sieve is inclined one way about 25 degrees, so that all the large stones will fall off by the shaking; the bottom sieve is inclined one way about 25 degrees on the second one, and the large stones will fall off by the shaking; the bottom sieve is longer than the top one, and inclined 25 degrees in the opposite direction; the dirt and gravel that pusses through the top sieve falls on the second one, and the dirt passes through, and the gravel to wash passès out at the end, and is carted to the river for washing. I could put through 60 cart-loads of gravel; but two men can only sort out four cart-loads of gravel; but two men can only sort out four cart-loads of gravel in ten hours after loads through in a day in consequence of this. We are now teaching some of our megroes to sort, and we will put more ground through presently.

On the first day of our washing we obtained a 1½ carat diamond, slightly off colored, but good shaped and nearly round, valued at 2s. We worked this claim out and got side of the river with no success, although diamonds that side of the river with out further success, and then, having obtained permission from Mr. K., the missionary, to mine on the Fraiel Parm we moved over here, and on the first day's washing we found two leauties of 2 and a carats. All that I need now is a sorting machine, that will sort as fast as a can put the "cascathaeo" through the washer. I shall try my hand at inventing one.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY

SOUTHERN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY..

MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS—PERMANENT OFFICERS ELECTED. The corporators elected by the Legislature of Texas to organize the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, in accordance to the provisions of the charter, met yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and effected a final organization. The original projectors of the Read were present in force, including the President of the old El Paso corporation, Gen. John C. Frement, and Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Wm. R.

C. Prement, and Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Wm. R. Travers, John Jacob Astor, and Henry G. Stebbins of New-York, J. Don. Cameron of Pennsylvania, and R. M. Hishop of Ohio.

Gen. Fremout took the chair at about 12 m., as first of the incorporators under the Texas bill. Col. S. W. Morton of Kentucky reported from a Committee previously appointed that the first million of steck had been duly aubscribed, and then the Board of Incorporators adjourned sine die. The stockholders then proceeded to ballot for Directors of the Company, when the following were chosen by a manimous vote: Marshall O. Roberts, E. B. Hart, H. W. Gray, Edward Weston, W. R. Stewart, Ames Van Wart, John C. Fremont, H. G. Stebbins, W. R. Travers, John J. Astor, Edwards Pietrepolut, New-York; J. W. Forney, Pennsylvania; J. B. Bowman, Kentucky; J. W. Forney, Pennsylvania; J. B. Bowman, Kentucky; Geo. Maney, Tennessee; C. F. Holly, New-Mexico; R. M. Hishop, Ohio; J. W. Throckmorton, B. F. Grafton, G. H. Giddings, Texas; N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; J. Don. Cameron, Pennsylvania; Z. F. Smith, Kentucky; W. S. Sherrod, Alabanna; M. C. Hunter, Indiana; S. W. Morton, Kentucky; W. M. Harrison, W. T. Clark, Texas; J. M. Tebbetts, Arkansas; E. W. Rice, Iowa.

After the announcement of the result, E. B. Hart nominated Gen. John C. Fremont as permanent President of the Company, which motion was seconded by John W. Forney of Philadelphia, who made some extended remarks.

Geo. Fremont responded with much feeling, and said:

the Company, which motion was seconded by John W. Forney of Philadelphia, who made some extended remarks.

Gen. Fremont responded with much feeling, and said: That taken wholly by surprise, he could not sufficiently thank his friend, Col. Forney, for the manner he had alluded to him. He had supported this great enterprise with all his heart, and he was groud to see that the foundations of its assured success were at last substantially laid. Its advantages were so numerous and manifest, that, while increasing its friends with every hour, it had also conquered its enemies. In his own efforts he had been supported by the confidence of many of the ablest intellects North and South; it would be to him a labor of love to continue to work for this continental highway; but, while thanking his friends for the compliment they had paid to him in asking him to preside over the permanent organization of this company, he fell if, not only as a duty, but as a pleasure, to ask them to confer the position of permanent President of the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company upon his friend Marshall O. Roberts; he possessed the confidence of the whole country, especially of the financial world; and, judging by his wonderful success in the past, he felt that under his auspices the great enterprise is destined to a wonderful success in the past, he felt that under ful success in the future.

Gen. Fremont then put the question upon the nomination of Marshall O. Roberts as President of the new Company, and he was elected amid great spilause. Mr. Roberts piedged himself to stand by the enterprise to the last. One of the dreams of his life had been to bring the North and South together in friendship and in peace, and he believed that the Trans-Continental Railway as one of the surest means to that great end. The Directors, after the unanimous election of Mr. Roberts, then chose Col. Henry G. Stebbins as Vice-President, Wm. R. Travers, esq., as Traesurer, John D. Defrees as Secretary, and R. M. Corwine as Attorney. The Directors then

#### PRESBYTERIAN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS-BATTLEDORE AND BIL-

At the meeting of the Presbyterian pastors, held yesterday morning, Dr. Burchard addressed them, by invitation, on the subject of "Popular Amusements." These, he said, have done much to counteract the influence of the Gospel. But all amusements are not, on that account, to be interdicted. Our natures are not adapted to continuous labor. We need recreation from toil, whether it be of the hand or head. What amusements, then, are to be interdicted? Theatricals of all sorts, and gambling for gain. Games are wrong when they are not employed for recreation. There are two directions in which gaming is wrong when it is for gain; when it is so prolonged that it ceases to amuse, and merely wastes the time of all concerned. When, then, are games right? When they are used simply to recreate the mind and the body. The subject of dancing is somewhat complicated. I was formerly very rigid in regard to dancing. I often have left entertainments at private houses, because I knew dancing was going on, although I could not see it. I thought that it was uttorily wrong for professors of religion to encourage or sanction dancing by their presence. Time has somewhat altered those opinions. That form of dancing in which a young man puts his arms around a young lady and shuffles her about the room, sometimes even throwing her clothes over her head, which I believe is known as "round dancing," is not to be encouraged. Nor are public balls, promiscuous parties, gotten up with the distinct intention of making dancing the prominent feature of the evening, nor even private parties of the same character to be encouraged. The question then comes up; When is dancing proper for Christian people can do anything which is not right for non-professors, it is to be said that Christian people must often abstaut from things which are not in themselves wrong, but which would be a stumbling-block in the way of others. I am very reluctant to admit that dancing under any circumstances whatever is right. It is a worldly amusement, not characteristic of high-toned spirituality. I san hardly willing to encourage or sanction it or to say a word in its favor under any circumstances. What then are proper amusements! We need recreation. No man can stand under the pressure of continuous and uninterrupted toil without some kind of innocent enjoyment or amusement. An attractive home, a well-assorted library, good society will d whether it be of the hand or head. What amusements, then, are to be interdicted ! Theatricals of all sorts,

demn dancing, but was afraid of it. It is a question whether dancing in any form is not demoralizing. I have found it so, to all who have engaged in it. Balis and parties lead young man to vicious courses, and it is safe to say that dancing can only be indulged in by very young children.

Billiard-tables at home and private theatricals are unavailing, Young men will and do go abroad. Billiards have become a nuisance. They consume the time and leisure of those who have neither to spare, and are patronized by a very corrupt class of young men. All the associations connected with cards are entirely bad. The great tendency of these amusements is to be carried to extremes. Base-ball playing is exceedingly demoralizing. It is difficult to draw a line between innocent and corrupting amusements. What is good under certain circumstances is evil under others.

The Rev. Mr. Canfield had attended the old Park Theater but three times, and had also had the pleasure of seeing it burn to the ground. The theater, he said, is the worst place to which a young man can go. All its influences tend to lead him from virtue and truth. The Rev. Mr. Davidson deprecated the prevalence of card-playing among professors of religion. He placed the opera in the same category with the theater. The Rev. Mr. Deniston agreed that gambling and theatricals were interly had, but held that between this class and that of entirely huncent amusements there are some whose character is undefined. We must rescue everything which is innocent from the worldly grasp.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it was resolved to continue the discussion at the next meeting, the Rev. Mr. Dawson to open.

COOPER UNION FREE NIGHT-SCHOOLS.

The Free Night-Schools of Science and Art at the Cooper Union are again in active operation, and more than 1,400 pupils are already enrolled in about 40 different sections. The whole number of students for

Number	Number	Number	Number
that can		that can	alrendy
te admitted.		be admitted.	received
Analytical Mechanics 30	9	Architect'l Drawing 140	9
Lectures on Mech.		Descriptive Geomet'y 30	3
- Science200		Mechanical Drawing, 150	12
Anal. Geometry 35	13	Drawing from copy 420	42
Drf. and Int. Calculus 35	13	Drawing from cast and	
Solid Geom. and Trig. 45	25		6
Plane Geometry 56		Perspective Drawing, 35	100
Algebra200	120	Modeling in clay 75	
Natural Philosophy 250		Oratory and Debate 30	1023
Elem. and Ap. Chem.200	125		
Mineralogy and Gool 200	50	Total	1,46

Last season, 744 pupils were received in the School of Science, and 958 in the School of Art, making a total attendance of 1,702, of whom 855 remained till the close of the term, and 429 received certificates.

The present term, which is the twelfth, began on the first of this month, and will end about the middle of next April. The hours of recitation are from 7:45 to 9:15 p. m., and no pupil is admitted after the former hour, except and no pupil is admitted after the former hour, except by special permission of the director. Every student must be at least 16 years of age, and must present a letter of recommendation from employer or parent. Ladies are admitted to the School of Science, but not to the School of Art, except in rare instances. Visitors to the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are admitted without any licket, provided they enter before 7:45 p. m., and remain till the class is dismissed. Any pupil absent three times without satisfactory excuse for feits his position, and for missichavior or violation of regulations pupils are immediately suspended and reported for dismissal. The regular course of study requires five terms, and the medal of the Cooper Union is awarded to those who successfully complete it, as follows:

applicants now waiting for vacancies; but in the School of Science there are still ample accommodations for about 80 pugids in algebra, and about 20 each in plane geometry, in solid geometry and trigonometry, in analytical geometry, in calculus, and in analytical mechanics. Fully three-fourths of the students are engaged in mechanical pursuits, and there are doubtless scores of young mechanics and ambitious apprentices who might profitably hasten to scene the vacant positions still remaining.

The Director of the Cooper Union Free Night-Schools is Fitzgerald Tudall, Jr., A. M., of the College of New York, who is aided by the following Board of Instructors: school of sciences.

Prof. Carles S. Stone-Chemistry on Monday, Tueslay, Wednesday, and Thurslay; Mieraleys and Geology on Friday.

Prof. George W. Plympton-Natural Philosophy on Monday and Friday; Mechanica, Mechanical Science, and Analytical Mechanics on Tuesday and Thurslay; Astronome on Wednesday, and Thurslay.

Elinot Sandori-Analytical Geometry on Tuesday and Turnslay.

James A. Parritige—Solid Geometry on Tuesday and Trigonometry on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Mechanical Drawing on Tuesday and Thurslay.

J. H. Striedinger-Descriptive Geometry on Monday and Friday; Mechanical Drawing on Tuesday and Thurslay.

— Bowen—Flane Geometry on Monday.

Wednesday, and Thurslay.

School of ART.

C. Hertherg—Drawing from Life on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Irday, Perspective on Wednesday and Saturday, Win. Morgan—Drawing from Cast on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and idday.

Priday.

J. A. Saxton—Mechanical drawing every ovening.

H. M. Colice—Modeling in clay every evening.

H. M. Colice—Modeling in clay every evening.

H. M. Ward—Drawing from Figure on Monday, Toesday, Thursda and Friday; Lambscape drawing on Toesday and Thursday; Ornament drawing on Wednesday and Sainrday.

H. Wassercheld and R. M. Law—Ornamental drawing every evening.

H. Wassercheld and R. M. Law—Ornamental drawing every evening.

B. M. Van Schnick and D. Bontecon—Radimental drawing everyrening.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. The new Catholic Church of the Annunciation, corner of South Fifth and Seventh-sts, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 6, by Bishop Laughlin of the Diocese of Long Island. The building is of the Romanesque Basilica order of the twelfth century, is 125 feet long, and, including the walls, 64 feet in width; the hight to the cornice is 50 feet clear, and 110 feet to the top of the turret: is built of Philadelphia brick, with Nova Scotia trimmings. Eight iron columns divide the church into three naves, and has sitting accommodations for 1500 persons.

Nova Scotia trimmings. Eight from columns divide the church into three naves, and has sitting accommodations for 1,500 persons.

The paintings are thirteen in number; the principal that of "The Annunciation," which is over the chancel, the other twelve, six on the right of the central nave being scenes from the Old Testament, and six on the left "Realities" from the New Testament, and six on the left "Realities" from the New Testament, and six on the left, "The Calling of Abraham," "Moses Receiving the Tables of Stone," "The Institution of the Tabernacle," "The Brazen Serpent," "Jonah Released by the Whale," and "The Destruction of Jerusalem;" and on the right, "St. John Preaching in the Whiderness," "Christ Delivering his Sermon on the Mount," "Christ Carrying the Crose," "The Crucifixion," "The Reautrection of Christ," and "The Last Judgment."

The various emblems in the crowns of the arches are in approximation of the idea of age, and in order to make the church a counterpart of that of St. Ludwig of Munich in Bavaria.

The congregation is for the most part composed of Germans, and the Rey. Father Hauptman is the pastor.

There are 17 stained glass windows, five in the chancel and six on either side of the building. The three center windows in the chancel are the "Transfiguration of Christ," the gift of the Rey. Father Hauptman; "Elias" on the right, from Mr. F. Keller; "Moses" on the left, from J. Haffner. The other windows in the chancel are the gifts of Mrs. Brentano and Mrs. K. Lott, and are what is known as "Griscile," with the four Evangelists in emblem. The side windows were presented by J. Doll, Mr. Blumer, family of Cornelius Maler, J. Quicker, St. Boniface Society, workmen of Maler & Kalsch, Cornelius Maler, J. R. Erbacher; in addition to which the Society of St. Boniface have presented one containing a figure of their patron saint. This is faced by one from Mr. Robert Hamilton of "St. John."

The organ is a powerful one, and has 24 full stops. The choir is composed wholly of volunteers, under the

Hamilton of "St. John."

The organ is a powerful one, and has 24 full stops. The choir is composed wholly of volunteers, under the directorship of the organist, Mr. Brehm. Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be performed by the choir, assisted by Eishenhorf's band, on the occasion of the dedication.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT. Both branches of the Common Council adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury, in October, as interest upon the city moneys in his custody, \$7.651 04, making a total of \$78,148 04 cred-ited to his account. The Department of Public Works was to have

opened proposals and awarded contracts yesterday for a large number of street improvements, such as repaying streets, constructing sewers and regulating and grading several streets which have been opened recently, but owing to the absence of the Controller, no proposals were opened nor contracts awarded.

#### THE FIRST FIRE IN GREELEY.

GREELEY, Oct. 24 .- Our first fire took place yesterday, and it originated in a little difficulty about liquor. A man from Evans had rented a dirty old cabin, on the north side of town, which, with the land, was undivided property, the colony owning one-half, and a liquor-seller, or some one else, one-fourth. The concern was set up last Saturday light, and, atter charter set ice, about 200 colonists went down to see about it. Some persons proposed to buy the man's lease; and while negotiations were going on, the "shebang" took fire. Attempts were made to put it out, but not with much success; perhaps the people did not understand the business, although several were from New-York, Brooklyn, and Yonkers, who gave commands, in hoarse voices, for certain steamers to take position and play away. Some who were standing near found their clothes covered with bugs, notwithstanding the place had been used as a dairy. During the progress of the fire a scene was enacted, reminding one of a Philadelphia fire, which grew out of a dispute as to what was to be done with the oils of attraction. Horse-cack right, was now as the control of a dispute as to what was to be done with the ing are pleasant and healthful recreations.

Dr. Boardman, in consuming the subject, could not condemn dancing, but was afraid of it. It is a question whether dancing in any form is not demoralizing. I have found it so, it all who have engaged in it. Balls and parties lead young man to vicious courses, and it is safe to say that dancing can only be indulged in by very young children.

Billiard-tables at home and private theatricals are unsupported in the condensation of th

#### A PUBLIC OUTRAGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: On Saturday evening last I went to the New-Haven depot at Twenty-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave., for the purpose of taking the so'clock train for Provi-dence. This train is very large, as if not only takes pas-sengers for the principal stations of the New-Haven sengers for the principal stations of the New-Haven Road and its branches, but for Hartford. Springfield, Worcester, New-London. Providence, and Boston by two routes. At the ticket-office there is no railing, as there is in other depots, making it necessary for those purchasing tickets to form in line and pass up, one at a time, and, on Saturday night, as there were from 50 to 100 passengers all crowding toward the window at once, the confusion was most discrassful. But this was not the worst of it; in the midst of this motiey crowd, every member of which was literally inching his way to the window. I saw several indies who were unable either to get out of the crowd or to reach the office and obtain tickets. Thinking this strange, I passed into the "Ladies' Room," and found the window to the ticket-office there closed, with a notice that tickets must be obtained in the "Gentlemen's Room."

There was no policeman in the depot to preserve order, and I was not surprised that it was necessary to post in conspicuous places. "Beware of Pickpockets." Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know what right any railroad company has to set such a man-trap, and is there any power to force it to protect the public by expending a 1ew dollars in erecting a railing?

\*\*New Fork\*, Oct. 31, 1870.

#### A WOMAN'S LOGIC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A "Constant Reader" in the issue of Friday of last week, complains that out of twenty-four women to whom he has at different times offered a seat in a street car, but one was courteous enough to thank him heartily, all the others evincing more or less clearly him heartily, all the others evincing more or less clearly a disposition to take the proffered place "as if it belonged to her." And why should she not! Every woman who gets into a city railroad car pays the sum demanded for being transported from one point to another, and is therefore cutilide to a seat; courtesy or gratitude have no special part in this matter. Every man does the same certainly, and is equally entitled to the place he pays for. But every man who is a citizen has a voice in all municipal affairs, is a maker of laws directly or indirectly, and is in honor bound to see them faithfully executed. If they are evaded it is his duty to protest; if they are broken it is his duty to see their afithfully are punished. Women have no voice in the case; no law in thus crowding the public conveyances, rests upon them. When our citizens really wish to correct this abuse it will doubtless be done, and then perhaps a "Constant Reader" will be able to understand why women who have paid for seats should take them as if they belonged to them.

Mrs. H.

pupil absent three times without satisfactory excuss forfeits his position, and for misbehavior or violation of regulations pupils are immediately suspended and reported for dismissal. The regular course of study requires five terms, and the medal of the Cooper Union is a warded to those who successfully complete it, as follows:

Class E, Firit Year—Algebra and Katarai Philosophy. Class D, Second Year—Plane Geometry and Elementary Chemistry. Class D, Second Year—Plane Geometry and Elementary Chemistry. Class D, Fourth Year—Analytical Geometry, and Descriptive Geometry. Class C, Third and Mechanics.

Applicants for admission to the Algebra Class are required to pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, and those who wish to enter any of the higher classes must sustain a good examination in all of the preliminary studies. Only pupils and those who have received certificates in former years are entitled to enter the class in noratory and debate. Students incur no expense whatever except for text-books and drawing materials, which may be obtained in the school at wholesale prices. The following are the text-books used: Davies' university Algebra, Davies's Legendre Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies's Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Peck's Mechanics, Johnson's Turner's Chemistry, Quackenboes's Natural Philosophy.

Most of the pupils live in this city, but some of them come from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Westchester, and even the interpretation of the schools, 15 having been admitted by special permission to the class in perspective. The school of Art is very full, and there are several hundred to be hoped the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is for the premium last offered by the same society. It is

### THE COURTS.

A FAMILY QUARREL-SUIT FOR A LIMITED

DIVORCE. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, a motion was made yesterday morning by de-rendant's counsel, in a suit for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, instituted by Mary Agnes Cantrell against Samuel Cantrell, for leave

ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, instituted by Mary Agues Cantrell against Samuel Cantrell, for leave to answer and to have set aside the proceedings thus far taken before a referre, and a jury trial ordered. The leantiff's complaint was read as a part of the papers submitted in opposition to the motion, and from that it would appear that the defendant had been in the habit of abusing his wife during the past ten years, until, as she says, the life she led became unbearable, and she resolved to obtain a limited divorce. Proceedings were accordingly instituted, an order of reference obtained, and the taking of testimony begun.

The husband, in the affidavits made in support of the motion, awears that he was unable for a long time to accertain the name of the referre; that he never knew that they had lived in the manner stated in the complant; that since the suit was commenced he had had interviews with his wife, and thought that a reconciliation could be effected were it not for the interference of her attorney, who, he charges, has instituted and is prosecuting the suit solely to obtain the costs that may arise out of it. Her counsel attempted to rend an affidavit in reply to this charge, and also to the oral statements of the counsel for the husband; but Judge Carlozo said that that was unnecessary. He then stated that he was deairons of having the matter adjuated, but that the wife still asserted that she would never live with her husband again. The husband, he said, had but one objection to allowing his client a divorce, and that was the payment of alimony, which he demanded should not be exacted, but which the would net concede. At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, a suit brought by the Mechanics' Banking Association sgt. The Mariposa Co.. to recover the value of some stock was heard. It appears that in the value of some stock was neared. It appears can in 1864, the defendants issued to John K. McDowell a certificate for 473 shares of stock, with the usual blank power of attorney attached, and which subsequently was transferred to the Messrs. Jaudon. The certificate was sent by them to the company for transfer, and the name of the Secretary of the company, Mr. Verdun, was put in as attorney to transfer loo shares to Dibblee & Cambless, and the remaining 373 shares to the Messrs. Jaudon. This certificate was then pledged to the plaintiff in this suit as collateral for a loan, and they made two demands on the defendants, one in June and one in July, supported by the personal presence and disclaimer of Dibblee & Cambless and the Messrs. Jaudon of any interest in the certificate. At the time there was a lifigation going on against McDowell, in which there had been an injunction granted, enjoining the Mariposa Company from transferring his stock. This injunction was vincated, restored, and again vacated, but the plaintiffs in this suit claim that for one hour, on the 17th of July, 1864, it was not in force, and that the refusal of the Mariposa Company to transfer it during that time, a demand being made, subjected them to a liability for the full value of the stock at that time, so a share, to which interest to date must be added. The defense was that the stock stood in the name of Jaudon & Cambloss; that, therefore, the demand was not made in proper form, and that there was an injunction of the previous transfer, and also forbade any further transfer.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. John E. Burrill and Mr. E. W. Stouchton, for the defendants, Mr. E. M. Evarts and

transfer.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. John E. Burrill and Mr. E. W. Stoughton; for the defendants, Mr. E. M. Evarts and Mr. David Dudley Field.

PRACTICE IN BANKBUPTCY ON APPLICATION OF CREDITOR AGAINST ASSIGNEE.

Cooper, Vail & Co., of this city allege that they are creditors to the amount of \$67,000 of the Troy Woolen Company, a concern which they claim is identi-Woolen Company, a ceneern which they claim is identical with Knowlson & Morgan, and that among the assets are two large mills and machinery, twenty dwelling-houses, and also stores and a hotel, all in the city of Troy, and worth upward of \$200,000. They also claim that the same were sold pretendedly at auction, without handbills, posters or proper notice, in a private manner, for \$40,500, to one Pliny M. Corbin, not for himself, but for H. Miller, J. B. Rogers, D. Cowel, R. H. Thurman, S. Barker and Sheppard Tappen, Assignee, for their individual benefit, and of the corporation of which they might be officers, or persons whom they represented, being a portion of the creditors of the Troy Woolen Company. That previously to the sale, Cooper, Vall & Co. offered the Assignee \$101,000 for the property, but the sale was made without their knowledge or notice to them, and as they claim, by collusion of the persons interested in the purchase, and with intent to deprive the other creditors of their rights.

claim, by collusion of the persons interesses in two pac-chase, and with intent to deprive the other creditors of their rights.

An injunction was prayed for, also the removal of the assignee, and the setting asside of the sale. Judge Hall of the United States NorthernDistrict Court granted, on the 25th, an injunction prohibiting the assignee from transferring, disposing of, or incumbering the property, and fixed the 29th of November for hearing the applica-tion for the removal of the assignee and the application to set asside the sale. For the petitioner, Mr. William E. Curtis.

### THE TERHUNE DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Court of Common Pleas, at Special Term, before Judge Loew, the old Terhune divorce suit Term, before Judge Loew, the old Terhune divorce suit came up yesterday, on a motion by defendant (the husband) for leave to file a supplemental answer. He claims in his proposed answer, that his wife went to bis brother's house, in Tillary-st., Brooklyn, with him, and while there the quarrel was "made up," the wife forgave him for the past, agreed in future to cohabit with him, and on this very occasion did cohabit with him. The plaintiff denies voluntary cohabitation, alleging that her husband induced her to go with him to his brother's house by pretending that their child was there. When she got there the child was brought into the room and allowed to see its mother; but, after a short interview, the child was removed, and the plaintiff found herself, locked in with her husband, who thereupon, she alleges, forced her to submit to him. The Court reserved a decision.

# DON'T WANT TO BE A SOLDIER.

Michael O'Counor, a deserter from the U. S. Army, was brought before Judge Tappen, in the King's habeas corpus, issued on the petition of his mother, Catharine O'Connor. The prisoner enlisted in the 5th U.S. Artillery on the 2eth of January last, and deserted after a few months' service. He was subsequently arrested, and incarcerated to await the result of a court martial. The mother's petition alleged that Michael was under age at the time of his enlistment, and was also drunk. The counsel for the Government argued that the prisoner was duly enlisted, as he had made onth that he was 23 years of age at the time. The counsel argued that a State Court had no jurisdiction in such cases, as they were totally under the control of the United States Courts. The Courtjeserved its decision. habeas corpus, issued on the petition of his mother,

# WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURTS.

The proceedings of the Court of Sessions for the County of Westchester, which were interrupted on Friday on account of the illness of District-Attorney Dykeman, were, for the same cause, yesterday adjourned for the term. Previous to adjournment, however, Judge Cochran passed sentence on three prisoners convicted last week, viz: George Stocket, a colored man, for entering the dwelling of Warren Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel, and stealing sandry articles of clothing, was sent to the State Prison for 10 years; J. Jerome Hays, for stealing a valuable horse from the livery stable of Mr. Burr Davis of Mount Vernon, was sent to the State Prison for 3 years and 6 months; Wm. Van Wagner, for passing several forged checks on citizens of Mount Vernon, was sent to State Prison for 2 years and 6 months. Dykeman, were, for the same cause, yesterday adjourned

THE STEMMLER-MCGUIRE CONTROVERSY. In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, yesterday morning, the counsel for the defendant in this action, which is of the nature of a quo warranto proceedtion, which is of the nature of a quo worranto proceeding, moved for permission to file a supplemental answer in the suit already commenced, and also for permission to examine Mr. Stemmler who, he claims, voted illegally. He also asks for the names of the plaintiffs witnesses. The case has been up several times in the courts, and grows out of a claim made by Stemmler that he was elected Civil Justice in the VIIth District, although the Board of Supervisors granted the certificate of election to McGuire. On the motion yesterday the decision was reserved.

#### THE CLARKE COUNTERFEITING CASE: In the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge

Benedict, the case of Robert Clarke, charged with having counterfeit tobacco stamps in his possession, was ing counterfeit tobacco stamps in his possession, was resumed yesterday. The counsel for the accused moved that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that there was no intention to defraud on the part of the accused. Mr. Purdy replied that the mere possession of the counterfeit stamps, without any allegation that a fraud was intended, was sufficient to constitute the offense. The Judge decided to hear the argument after the evidence is in. Case still on. Judge declusion is in. Case still on.

# A BROOKLYN DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, of Kings County, the diverce suit of Elizabeth Rozell agt. John Rozell was continued yesterday. The plaintiff in the early part of the month obtained from her husband a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The husband took possession of their child, a boy three years of age. She suced out a writ of habeas corpus to regain possession of the boy, and the case was referred to a referee to take testimony. Yesterday morning the testimony was offered to Judge Pratt, who reserved his decision until Saturday.

#### THE WILKES-BRUCE LIBEL SUIT. In this case Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday announced that as Messrs. Bruce and Bushby, two of the defendants, had

made an apology for the libel charged against them, which apology had been accepted as satisfactory, he would sentence them to pay a fine of \$50. THE ERIE-VANDERBILT SUIT. In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, yes-

terday, Judge Barnard adjourned the trial of this case over until the first Monday of December, remarking that he had not yet obtained copies of some portions of the testimony already taken, and that his attendance at the General Term would prevent his hearing it in November.

# CRIMINAL

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby committed James Keegan to await the re-sult of injuries to his daughter, caused by the former striking the latter on Sunday morning with a trying pan.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed James Hayden for having stolen, on the 13th uit, two gold watch-cases, valued at \$100, from the store of Jeremiah H. Wood, at No. 150 Broadway. ... Thomas Pitzpatrick, while intoxicated, yesterday, ran through the tenement No. 20 Rector-st, with an open knife in his hand, threatening to kill all whom he met, and finally attempted to stab John C. Gerdes, a fellow-tenant. Pitzpatrick was finally arrested and committed to the Tombs.

## KINGS COUNTY TAXES \$3,245,450.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon, when a communication was re-ceived from the laborers employed by the Park Com-

ceived from the laborers employed by the Park Commissioners, setting forth that they are compelled to work 10 hours a day for \$1.70, and that the Commissioners refuse to carry out the provisions of the Eight-Hour law, and ask the Supervisors to take some action in the matter. The Park Commissioners are to be requested to enforce the law.

The Committee on General Taxes, to whom was referred the communication from the State Controller in reference to State taxation upon the aggregate valuation of the property of the County, reported that there is required \$1,409,700 sil, which its \$540,746 28 in excess of the sum required the previous year by the State, and will addiargely to the pro-rate of taxation in the County over the previous year. The rate of faxation this year for State purposes is 41.55 against 5.58 mills in 1859. The following are the various purposes for which the money is to be raised:

\*\*Received\*\*

| Total | Tota The Clerk was directed to place the amount in the tax

The Clerk was directed to place the amount in the tax levy.

The Committee on General Taxes also reported that the amount necessary to be raised for county purposes is \$1,835,600.00.1 is for the use of the Superintendents of the Poor; \$45,000 for feminentiary, salaries, &c.; \$50,000 for jull purposes; \$8,000 for jully purposes; \$8,000 for jully purposes; \$8,000 for Coroners; \$25,000 for County, and Supreme Courts; \$20,000 salaries of Judges of City, County, and Supreme Courts; \$20,000 salary of District-Attorney and Clerks; \$2,000 salaries of Supervisors and Clerks; \$2,000 printing and stationery; \$20,000 four fluores supplies; \$16,001 rent of Armories; \$20,000 for principal of loan procured for use of Superintendents of the Poor; \$135,000 for principal of loan procured for interest on Certificates of Ludatte Asylum; \$30,000 for interest on Certificates of Indebtedness issued; \$155,000, principal of funded debt of the county, falling due within the year; \$23,508 for interest on funded debt of the county in the year; \$23,508 for interest on funded debt of the county in the year; \$23,508 for interest on funded debt of the county; \$100,000 for Contingent Fund.

The County Treasurer was directed to refuse to sign warrants in favor of the Superintendents of the Poor for a greater amount than \$40,000 a month; and the Board adjourned.

At a meeting of the Common Council of

Brooklyn, vesterday afternoon, a communication was received from the Law Committee, showing that the amount of bonds for the improvement of Bushwickeve,, was \$22,000, and the interest \$20,568. A resolution was adopted adding the amount of interest to the assessment for the improvement. The Lamp and Gas Committee presented their new plan, altering the time of lighting the street lamps on monlight nights, and moved its adoption. The Street Commissioner had already informed the Gas Companies of the proposed change, and directed them to after their time table accordingly. Alderman Whiting opposed the new arrangement. He thought that the people desired the hamps to be lighted every night; that it was a very uncertain thing about the moon shining, and thought the Street Commissioner had exceeded his authority in directing the Gas Companies to not before the Board of Aldermen had authorized him to do so. The Aldermen then moved that the Gas Companies be ordered to continue the lighting and extinguishing of lamps as before, and that the report of the Committee be laid on the table, which motion was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

### DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for Honolule, Australia, and New-Zealand, will be sent from Saa Francisco on the 10th of each month. All Mail matter must be prepaid; letters 10 cents per haif ounce; papers 2 cents each; books, &c., 4 cents per ounce. Mark all matter "its San Francisco," and mail in New York about 1st to 24 of each month.

Mails for Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, via Halifax, N. S. yes teamship stills, 17m Por No. 45 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 18 a. m. Steamship salls at 11 M. No Mails cent to Bermuds by this floure.

Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamship Munesotta, from Pier No. 46 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 11 a. m. Supplementary Mail, for paid letters only, made up on Pier No. 46 N. R., and closes at 1 p. m. (All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.)

captains and purers of reasels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages advised to the New-York Associated Press only to persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commercial Adventure, State States, World, Sun. Express. Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, States Zeitung, and New-Yorker Demokrat should also be delivered only to the same persons.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship England, Oct. 31.—Msjor R. P. Sennders, J. B. Stacoy, Mrs. Fletcher and son, J. P. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys and son, Geo. Spalton, J. R. Wagner, P. Saunders, M. Smedley and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mark and famile, Mr. and Mrs. Od and child, Mr. and Mrs. Been and Mrs. Dod'and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremish, Masters Arthur and Edward Allen, Dr. W. Lope, W. Brown, H. Hisves, Dr. W. C. Griffelbis, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. M. Baker, R. Tournay, J. Yarrow, Miss. E. Hugo, W. Brown, H. Briste, Mr. and Mrs. W. de B. Frier, child and nurse, Miss M. W. Holmes, Mrs. S. E. Wholan, Mrs. R. Brown, Miss. H. Bryne, Mrs. J. Whelan, G. P. Moreon, Philip Coole, W. Lamping, H. Wrav, W. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Smykers and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Halleber, 

MONDAYS WEATHER REPORT—9 A. M.
Almosphie, Ther. Places, Almosphie,
ugs. Cloudy, 39
Gercast, 38
Raining, 54
Richanoud, Clear
Cloudy, 47
Clear, 38
Clear, 34
Cleary, 47
Savannah, Clear
Cloudy, 47
Louisville, Clear
Louisville, Clear
Mobile, Clear
Mobile, Clear

| MINIATURE ALMANAC. | Sun sets. | 12:15 | Sun sets. | 12:15 | Sun sets. | 12:15 | Sundy Hook. | 2:05 | Gor's Island. | 2:46 | Hell Gate | 4:35 |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK .....

POK OF SEVERICA CLEARED.

Steamships—Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c.; Anthractic, Green, Philasielphia; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Beverly, Brewer, Philasielphia; Francouz, Bragg, Portiani, Ships—Bengoliya, McAller, Livenpool; Sanc Webb, Mortuner, Livenpool; Munchalia, McGrath, Londonderry; Wm Fresthigham, Baltistedt, Rotterdam; Atlantic, Pennell, Hamburg; Good Hope, Ingersoil, Antwern, &c. Antwerp, &c.
Barks—Brothers, Thurston, Leghorn and Gibraitar; Sved, Halvorsen,
Amsterdam. Amsterdam,
Brigs-Loopoid Petroluzzi, Pesce, Gibraltar for orders; Dirico Rumball, Newitas; J. & H. Crowler, Boston; Speed, Larkin, Gibraltar for orders; Blaing Sun, Griffin, Arroyo and Pence, P. R. Schris, -Vrale, Masen, Wilmington, N. C.; Thomas J. Frader, Madee, Havana; M. A. Fisk, Wilton, New Orleans; Mary Mones, Bryan, St. Augustine; W. C. Bee, Chester, Jacksonville; Early Bird, Ediridge, Pensacola.

ARRIVED.

Steamship England, Webscer, Liverpool Oct. 14, via Queenstown 15th, udies, and pass.

Steamship England, Websecr, Liverpool Oct. 18, via Queenstown 15th, nudes and pass.
Steamship Mississippi, Heory, New-Orleans, misse, and pass.
Steamship Matta, McDowall, Liverpool Oct. 11, and Queenstown 14th, misse, and pass.
Steamship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, misse, and pass.
Steamship Gen. Barnes, Misse, and Gen.

Bosrox, Oct. 31.—Arrived, steamships Geo. Appeld, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; bark R. H. Puinton, from Newparr, Kog.; brigs A. L. Larrabee, from Wilmington, N. C.; Marshall Buth, from Philadelphia; sahr, Mannan, from Charleston.

Naw Onleans, Oct. 31.—Arrived, steamship George Cromwell, from New-York. Sailed, steamship St. Louis, for New-York.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 31—ANYOM, assembly St. Compact, Constant, New York. Salied, steamship St. Louin, for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Briser. Oct. 31.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New-York, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship C. W. Lord was seen in tow of steamship H. Livingston, bound South, on the 28th inst. at 10 a. m., Haiterns Light-House bearing W. by S. 48., by the steamship Gen. Barnes arrived here. The C. W. L. was bound from Havana for New-York, and put back to Charleston 14th inst. with machinery broken. She had resumed her rouge, and was snoken on the 26th on her way to this port by steamship Georgia. She had doubtless met with another dissuster, and was seain returning. The steamship Benefactor, Feonington, from Galvaston Oct 20 for New York, with cotton, lides, &c., qut into Pensacola prior to the 23th, in distress, with loss of rudder, &c. Cargo safe, but she would have to discharge for doc kuge and to repair.

The schr. Annanda Powers, from Rockland for New-York, with a cargo of line, draged sabore afoul of a brig in Newport outer harbor, resterlar morning, and appring sieak, setting the cargo on fire. She was beached and scuttled, and will be saved in a demaged condition. The cargo is a total loss.

and scattled, and will be saved in a damaged constitute to total loss.

The brig Ottaws, McDunald, from Nova Scotia for New-York, is ashore at Bridgehanton, L. I. She is loaded with coal, and will probably break up.

The bring Penniman is ashore at Kingston, Jam., and will be a total loss. The crew and cargo were saved.

The schr. Keeline, from Philadelphia for New-York, with grain, ran on a sunken wreck of Brigantine Beach on Saturday, and such it six feet of water. The captain and crew arrived at Allanie City. N. J., on Sunday. A wrecking yousel has been sent to her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Gay. A WICKING PURSEL HAS DOOR SEED TO DEED.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

George's laland Busy is reported out of place, and Nix's Mate too fat to the Basiward. It is also said that Today Rocks Busy has been gost for two weeks, but has just been replaced.

# Lost and found.

LOST-On Monday Morning, Oct. 31, between GOLD WATCH, with CHAIN and CHARMS. The finite at receive reward of TBN DOLLARS on leaving it at the Office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

# Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-

JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway-Wedding